

EUROPE & AMERICA
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPORTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
With which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.
Subscription, paid in advance,
\$12 per annum. Postage to any
part of the World \$2.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Sep 1

IN PREPARATION.
THE
 DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE
FOR 1910.
Complete Edition ... \$10.00
Small ... 6.00
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to the Local Booksellers.

No. 16,130. 一月正年一百九十一英港香

日十二月一十一年元月 HONGKONG SATURDAY, JANUARY 1st, 1910.

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS

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PIANOS
ON HIRE
AT
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TUNING AND REGULAR
ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

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Underwriters
Hongkong Ordinances and under Life
Insurance Companies' Acts, England.
Insurance in Force ... \$34,054,152.00
Assets ... 7,114,490.08
Income for Year ... 3,073,834.81
Total Security to Policyholders 7,883,852.53

LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq., Hongkong, Chair-
district Manager, ... Tientsin, Macao
B. W. TAPE, Esq., and the
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[1472] ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG.

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PORLTAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per cask ex Factory
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SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [1491]

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CHEAP SALE. CHEAP SALE.

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Prices very reasonable.
H. HIPTOOL & Co.,
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Hongkong, 2nd November, 1909. [1375]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY
LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 2.45 to 11.15 p.m.
every 1 hour.
SATURDAYS.

Extra Cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noont. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noont. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS at 8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m., 9.45 to
11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [1260]

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POMMERY & GRENO,
BOELLINGER & CO., VIN 1900.
GIESLER & CO.,
WOL ROGER, VIN 1900.
LANSON PERR ET FILS, VIN 1900.
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IRROY & CO., VIN 1898 & 1900.
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TELEPHONE No. 75.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15, Queen's Road Central.

[130]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

(TELEPHONE 97).

NEW STOCK OF

BILLIARD CUES.

PLAIN ASH FOR CLUB USE - - - \$1.75
ROSEWOOD BUTTED - - - 3.00
EBONY BUTTED, SPECIAL VALUE - - - 5.50
THE "PEALL" RECORD CUE - - - 11.00

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TABLES RECOVERED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[132]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

OF

CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

LONDON ADDRESS: 3A, NEW LONDON STREET, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.

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OLD HIGHLAND -

C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL

BLEND -

PORT WINE, INVALIDS -

DOURO -

SHERRY, LA TORRE -

AMOROSO -

BENEDICTINE, D.O.M. -

THE ABOVE ARE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSSSEN & CO.,

HONGKONG AGENTS.

PRICES
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APPLICATION.

CO-EFFICIENT 18/20.
The most Powerful Disinfectant in the World.
Guaranteed 18/20 times more effective than Pure Carbolic Acid under Government Standard Test on Typhoid Germs. Certificate of Strength given to each buyer. Non-Poisonous and Non-Irritant to Human and Animal life. Non-Corrosive. One Gallon will make 400 Gallons of Efficient Disinfectant. Perfect Emulsion in Water.
PRICES:
\$3.00 per 1 gall. Drum. \$12.50 per 5 gall. Drum. \$2.60 per 1 gall. in Bulk.

Pearson's Saponified CRESOL
PRICES:

Co-Efficient 10 : \$1.95 per 1 gallon Drum

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Ask other Manufacturers of Fluids for a Guarantee of the Germicidal Strengths of their products (in relation to Pure Carbolic Acid) under the Standard Test on Typhoid Germs, and then compare the result with our HYCOL. This is the only way you can arrive at the Germ Killing Properties and at the true value of a Genuine Disinfectant Fluid.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., SOLE AGENTS for HONGKONG,
SOUTH CHINA and JAPAN
For Pearson's Antiseptic Co., Limited.

JAPANESE OAK LOGS

AND

SEVERAL KINDS OF HARD AND SOFT WOOD.

SUITABLE FOR SHIPYARDS AND BUILDERS.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

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[1329]

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LTD., BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS, BOMBAY.

UNDERTAKE to Supply a First-class Full Sized BILLIARD TABLE, design No. 1, to following Specification, viz.: On Eight Massive Turned Legs, raised panels to Carved Bracket Knees, Screwed Mouldings, double bolted, best Welsh Slate Bed, extra heavy solid cushion rails fitted with our new low set Express Cushions, patent invisible Pocket Plates, best Whipeard Pockets, Six Chalk Cups, Superfine West of England Cloth, and patent adjusting toes, with lever for levelling, complete with the following accessories:-

12 Selected Ash Cues.
1 Billiard Rest with Patent Brass Head.
1 Billiard Rest with Patent Brass Head.
1 Long Butt.
1 Mid Butt.
1 Billiard Marking Board.
1 Dust Cover for Table.
Straightedge and Circle.
1 Box Cue Tips, assorted.
1 Cue Tip Fastener with File.
1 Box Cue Cement.
1 Box Silk Spots.
1 Smoothing Iron with Shoe.

1 Wall Cue Rack.
1 Wall Butt Rack.

1 Set Billiard Rules, Framed.

1 Best Billiard Ball.

1 Set "Crystalline" or "Bonzoline" Bill. Balls.

1 Box Best Cue Tips, assorted.

1 Cue Tip Fastener with File.

1 Box Cue Cement.

1 Box Silk Spots.

1 Dozen Best White Chalk.

Packed and delivered free on Board Hongkong or Shanghai Harbour for the sum of Rs. 1,400 nett.

Illustrated price lists giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiards can be had on application from the Office of this paper.

[1134-1]

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"WHITE HORSE" WHISKY.

MACKIE & CO., DISTILLERS LTD., LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY, ISLAY.

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Quality the Secret of Success.

LANE. CRAWFORD & CO. SOLE AGENTS.

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[129]

BREWER & CO., LIMITED, PEDDER ST., Adjoining Main Entrance HONGKONG HOTEL. TELEPHONE, NO. 696.

BOY'S OWN ANNUAL, GIRL'S OWN ANNUAL, CHUMS, SUNDAY CHATTERBOX, BO PEEP.

ANDREW LANG'S COLOUR FAIRY TALES BOOKS.

NEW STOCK OF HIGH-CLASS LEATHER GOODS.

MEMO TABLET DATE BLOCKS IN 4 LANGUAGES; ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN.

INDISPENSABLE TO SHIPPING PEOPLE, BERNARD'S STORM SIGNAL CHARTS.

For the Following Trade Routes:-

No. 1 Mediterranean, Baltic and Home Trades.

" 2 N. & S. America and W. Indian Trades.

" 3 South African Trade.

" 4 East Indian Trade.

" 5 China Trade.

" 6 Australia, New Zealand, and Japan Trades, including Signals for the PHILIPPINES.

CHRISTMAS NUMBERS: GRAPHIC, SKETCH, ILLUS. LONDON NEWS, BLACK AND WHITE PEARLS.

[n.27]

LONG HING & CO., 17, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL DEALERS IN:-

PHOTO GOODS of all descriptions,

EASTMAN KODAK FILMS.

&c., &c.

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A. SPECIALITY.

[1465]

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SHACKELL EDWARDS & CO. LTD.

PRINTING INK MAKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1786.

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Hongkong, 16th October, 1907.

[1565]

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Dining accommodation for 300 Persons.

Well Furnished Reception Rooms.

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LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CONFECTIONERY.

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Imported from the Leading London, New
York and Parisian Houses.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES.

IN FANCY BOXES:
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS, CHOCOLATE
WALNUTS, and others in Great Variety
ALMONDS and RAISINS, MIXED
ALMONDS.

FULLER'S CONFECTIONERY.

COCOANUT TAFFY, ALMOND TAFFY
CREME APRICOTS, SUCRE DE LA
CREME, CARAMELS, PEPPERMINT
LUMPS, and CHOCOLATES, 1 lb. and
1 lb. Boxes, &c., &c., &c. WALNUT
TOFFEE, PEPPERMINT CREAMS

PASCALL'S FRENCH
CONFECTIONERY.

NOUGAT, NUTTONA, WALNUT
TOFFEE, FONDANTS, CARAMELS
&c., &c., &c.

MACKINTOSH'S CREAM and TREACLE
TOFFEE, CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS
of the Finest Quality in Great
Variety.

TOM SMITH'S & CALEY'S
CRACKERS.

Special Designs for Table Decorations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1909. [25]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS
ONLY communications relating to the news
column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and
addresses with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication but as evidence of
good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on
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No anonymously signed communications that
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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 1ST, 1910.

For the last four or five years it has been
customary to refer in the annual reviews of
local trade and commerce to the prevailing
depressions in the Far East, but the review
of the past year's trade leaves us with
the impression that on the whole there has
been some improvement in trade conditions.

Hongkong being a free port (except for the
import duty on liquor) there are no figures
available to guide us in the matter, but
when we turn to the valuable statistical
records compiled by the Chinese Imperial
Maritime Customs which give us the total
of the imports from Hongkong into China
and the exports from China to the Colony
they show that, if there has been a decline
in the volume of trade done in the
Colony in recent years, it is not in
the trade with China. The complete
statistics for the year just closed are
not yet available, the analysis of the im-
port trade for 1908 being, in fact, only just
issued. On the first page of this volume
we find set out the total value of the
Foreign Import Trade of China for ten
years, and it is interesting to observe that
the value of China's trade during the five
years 1904-1908 was very much greater
than in the quinquennium immediately pre-
ceding. We quote below the Import and
Export returns for ten years:

IMPORT (GROSS.)	EXPORT
Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.
273,756,065	195,784,832
1899	
222,129,473	158,936,752
1900	
277,159,735	169,656,757

1902 325,546,311 214,181,564
1903 336,853,134 214,352,467
1904 357,444,665 239,486,693
1905 461,194,532 227,838,197
1906 428,290,287 236,456,759
1907 429,071,662 264,380,697
1908 409,554,635 276,660,403

When we consult the returns to ascertain
the distribution of this trade, we find that
Hongkong has had its full share in the
increase both of imports and exports.
Thus, the returns of the last three years
show Hongkong's quota to be as follows:

IMPORTS FROM HONGKONG	EXPORTS TO HONGKONG
Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.
1906 144,936,957	82,740,427
1907 155,642,016	97,226,434
1908 150,252,300	92,107,963

As we showed quite recently, Hongkong's
trade with Indo-China has been showing
corresponding development. But while there
has been increasing trade with China and
the French Colonies, there has been a steady
decline in the trade with places farther
afield. When, for example, we examine
the Foreign Trade returns of Japan we see
that ten or twelve years ago the imports into
Japan from Hongkong were valued at from ten to fifteen
million yen per annum. With the rise
of the Japanese mercantile marine and
the growth of direct trading between Japan
and Europe, the imports from Hongkong
gradually declined until in 1906 they had
reached the low ebb of 694,743 yen, and
though there has been some improvement
since, the total value of the imports in 1908
was only just above a million yen. Exports
to Hongkong from Japan are now less than
half what they were ten years ago. Considerable
trade has been done hitherto with the
Philippines, but the Tariff Law of 1909
puts an end to the transhipment of
American products and manufactures at
Hongkong, and future trade returns
published by the Philippine Government
will doubtless show that the commerce of
this Colony has suffered materially
therby. Trade conditions are changing, but
Hongkong has no occasion to grow unduly
pessimistic over these changes. We have
shown that even in what is recognised as a
period of world-wide commercial depression,
China's foreign trade exhibited signs of
vigorous growth. As the railways more
effectively open up the country that trade,
whose annual value is but little more than a
hundred millions sterling—a trifling amount
for so vast a country—is bound to expand,
and there is no reason why the trade of this
Colony should not continue to bear the same
proportion to the total foreign trade of
China in the future that it does to-day.

The German Mail of the 1st December was
delivered in London yesterday.

His Lordship the Bishop of Victoria will
address a meeting at the theatre royal tomorrow
at nine o'clock. Special music is to be
played.

Sergt. J. M. Grant excused a gambling
warrant at Criminal Path on Thursday. Fourteen
were arrested and the first two were
yesterday fined \$100 each and the remainder
\$5 each.

A seaman from the sailing vessel *Lynxhurst*
was at the Magistracy yesterday sentenced to
five days' imprisonment for being drunk and
incapable in Connaught Road.

Four men, who had been arrested for gam-
bling on board a junk, were yesterday brought
before the Magistrate, who fined the first two
\$50 each and the others \$5 each.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial
and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge
with thanks the following donation to the funds
of the Hospitals:

Hon. W. Rees Davies ... \$10

In connection with the repeat performance
of "Facing the Music" by the Bandmann
Comedy Co. at the Theatre to-night, we are
asked to mention that the booking office at
Messrs. Morris & Co. will be open to-day
from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Our Macao correspondent writes that a safe
in the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs
Office at Malacca was broken open on
Christmas Eve and a sum of over \$20,000 was
stolen, as well as some valuable jewellery which
had been placed there for safe custody.

The assistant cook at the Water Police
Station appeared before the Magistrate
yesterday on a charge of plucking a turkey while
it was alive. Inspector Langley saw the cruel
act and killed the bird. The defendant was
fined \$15 or one month in prison.

On New Year's Day by kind permission of
Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Lamb-
ton, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., H.E. Major-General
R. G. Broadwood, C. B., and the Officers of
the United Services will be "At Home" on
the Cricket Club Ground from 3 to 6 p.m. on
both days of the match between the Club and
the United Services.

Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Lamb-
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the United Services will be "At Home" on
the Cricket Club Ground from 3 to 6 p.m. on
both days of the match between the Club and
the United Services.

Damage estimated at 150,000 pesos was done
by a fire at Manila last week. It broke out in
the Colegio de las Madres Agustinas de la
Consolacion (a convent school) at Calle San
Sebastian, and spread quickly to the residence.
The fire is believed to have been caused by
defective electric wire, but another suggestion
is that candles on the altar of the chapel caused
the fire.

Noting the arrival at Singapore of the German
mail-steamer *Prinz Ludwig*, homeward bound,
a contemporary says:—Since the occurrence
things have gone smoothly and the ship is in
the worse, so far as stability goes. Hold, however,
has had a thorough scouring with Chinese
vinegar and water since the fire and the hold is
pucked tight with all kinds of cargo including
a quantity of rattan, copra and other lines.

The report of the Manila Railway Company
(1906) for the year 1908 shows that the net
receipts from the holdings in the Manila Rail-
way Company were \$216,916, and after deduction
of London expenses (less transfer fees)
there is a balance of \$112,215. Out of this has
been paid to account of the interest on the A
and B debentures \$93,200, leaving \$19,015. To
this is added the balance from 1907, making
\$38,093, which it is proposed to carry forward.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board is called
for Tuesday. The orders of the day include
the report of the Select Committee appointed
to select suitable sites for the special sections of
the Colonial Cemetery to be laid out under
the Law 11, also the report of the Sub-Committee
appointed to inquire into three applica-
tions for encroachment of monuments, one to
erect a monument not over a grave. A further
report from the Assistant Medical Officer of
Health at Kowloon relative to the rat-catching
system in Kowloon will be submitted.

Mr. Justice Sercombe Smith was engaged in
the Supreme Court at Singapore last week with
the case of Mr. H. Abrams v. Shanghai
Horse Exports Co., Ltd. The claim was for
\$1,417.81, being the balance due for the pur-
chase of fourteen horses at \$350 each and one
at \$550. Plaintiff sent in a bill for \$5,450
(Singapore money), and he received a draft for
\$4,032.19, the defendants being of opinion that
they were purchasing with Mexican dollars.
The defendants put in a counter-claim for 1,500
taels for loss sustained. The case had not
concluded when the last mail left.

A sequel to the imprisonment of Francis
Ritchie for obtaining \$42 by false pre-
tences from one Fak Tami Babi trans-
ferred at the Magistracy yesterday when
Pedro Manuel Carmo, the man with
whom the complainant lived as his wife,
was charged with procuring through Francis
Ritchie the commission of a misdemeanour.
Defendant asserted that he had before asked
money from the woman in the same way. The
money was his, as he kept her. However, his
Worship could not decide the question at once
and there is no reason why the trade of this
Colony should not continue to bear the same
proportion to the total foreign trade of
China in the future that it does to-day.

Official trials of a "whistling kitchen" for
Army use have been made by the Japanese War
Office, says the *Japan Mail*, and the results are
said to have been eminently successful. The
inventor is a paymaster named Okazaki. The
kitchen travels on two wheels, and can be drawn
over almost any ground by one horse. It not
only boils rice and heats soup, but it notifies by
whistle when the cooking is finished. It can
take up a supply of water from the muddiest
of ditches or ponds and transform it into good
drinking condition and transform it in that
state to the front. The vehicle can be taken
asunder and carried on the shoulders of two
men.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

Queen's College,
31st December, 1909.

DEAR SIR.—In connection with the above
Examinations, it has been notified from Oxford
that after 1910 and until further notice the
Examination in Classical Chinese will be based
on *Meng Tsai*, Books I-IV. (*Legge's Chinese
Classics*) for 1910, the *Lan Yu* is the set book.

Candidates who desire to sit at this centre
for the next July Examination should apply
for Entry Forms, through their respective
schools, any time after February 4th, 1910.

The latest day on which Entry Forms and
Fees can be received at this centre is Saturday,
12th March, 1910, before noon.—Faithfully
yours,

T. K. DEALY,
Hon. Sec.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued
the following report:

On the 31st at 12.10 p.m.—The barometer
has fallen moderately to considerably over the
China coast, S.W. Japan and the Looches, and
slightly over the Upper Yangtze.

The depression lying over the Yangtze valley
yesterday, has moved into the Yellow Sea.

Pressure is highest over N.E. Japan in the West.

The monsoon will probably freshen in the
Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China
Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending
at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m.
to-day is as follows:

Hongkong & Neighbourhood (*) Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Looches. Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Hainan. Same as No. 1.

(* N. winds, freshening; fair at first, prob-
ably some rain later.)

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraphic Message
Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

[EDITORIAL SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

PROTECTION IN FRANCE.

LONDON, December 31st.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed the Revision Tariff which takes effect on March 3rd. The Minister of Commerce said that without being excessively protectionist the new tariff would greatly benefit French trade.

LONDON, December 31st.

Mr. Chamberlain has sent three messages to Parliamentary candidates yesterday, and the Radical Press declare that it is impossible to refrain any longer from replying to Mr. Chamberlain, who, they say, is using the Red Cross to cover sharp-shooting. The "Morning Leader" states that he is responsible for the crisis which has arisen and that this will prove to be the greatest blunder in his career.

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LONDON, December 31st.

Reuter's message from Sydney states that thirteen lodge officials and delegates have been prosecuted in connection with the strike, and that they have each been fined £100 or in default two months' hard labour.

DEATH OF EARL PERCY.

LONDON, December 31st.

Earl Percy has died in Paris from pneumonia.

LONDON, December 31st.

Earl Percy has died in Paris from pneumonia. The defunct was a large number of children.

TRADE REVIEW. 1909.

Below we give a retrospect of the trade of the year 1909, the data of which have been gathered from authoritative sources.

EXCHANGE.

Broadly speaking, exchange, during the past year has been remarkably steady. Opening at 1/84^{1/2} and rising in the first three weeks of January to 1/9^{1/2}, the rate gradually fell back to 1/83 by the end of February, which level was obtained with but small variations during March. April/May witnessed a steady rise to 1/9^{1/2} and June a slow decline to 1/9^{1/2}. The middle of July saw a return of the year's opening rate, 1/84^{1/2}, and the variation between this and the end of September (which closed at 1/9) was never more than 1/2. The rate dropped to 1/83 towards the end of October and kept about this lower level until early in December, when a gradual upward movement set in. On the 1st we again had the opening rate of the year, 1/84^{1/2}, and since then—a rise to 1/9^{1/2}. Between the lowest rate of the year, 1/83, with silver 23*s*, and the highest rate, 1/9^{1/2}, against a silver quotation of 24*s*, there was only a difference of 1*d*.

The rise in May was mainly due to speculation on the part of the Indian bazaars, based on optimistic reports concerning crop prospects, but several other causes contributed. The increase of exports from the Far East and the dullness in imports were of course important factors. As against these steady influences there was always in view phenomenally heavy stocks of silver both in Shanghai and Bombay, and, notwithstanding the fulfilment of the hopes of those who reckoned on an increased demand for India, until early December Bombay still seemed overstocked. An increased offtake since then has shown again India's extraordinary capacity for absorbing silver, and the year ends with a stock of only about 10,000 bars in Bombay and the bazaars still buying. The Indian Government have been out of the market all the year, but their stocks have been reduced somewhat, and the Gold Standard Reserve Fund has been brought back to a more normal position. As already stated, there has been a large increase in exports from the Far East, notably in beans from Manchuria. The Continent has also been purchasing silver recently, which has had a steady effect on the market. Thus in various ways the steadiness which, as was said at the outset, has been the most noticeable feature of the year, was maintained in spite of an ever-increasing output of the white metal from the highly productive Canadian mining district of Cobalt.

TARN.

Imports amounted to 227,108 bales last year as against 210,275 on the previous year, showing an increase of 16,823 bales; while the aggregate 120,000 bales—against 151,243 in 1909, showing a decrease of 12,622 bales. This decrease may be partly attributed to the absence of any material demand during the last two months, owing to very high prices demanded by holders, and partly to the increasing competition of Japanese and Chinese yarn, as also of Japanese cheap cloth in the consuming districts. The year opened with a very slack demand and only a paltry business was effected in January, almost the whole of the month being taken up with the settlement of accounts and the festivities of the Chinese New Year. On resumption of business in February considerable settlements were made, and with occasional assistance from Shanghai the enquiry continued more or less active till the end of March, when prices showed an appreciation of \$1 to \$7 per bale, and nearly 31,000 bales passed into consumption, exchange on India fluctuating between Rs. 130 and Rs. 132. During the greater part of April the market remained quiet, but at the end of the month another brisk demand from the country set in, lasting with but little intermission till the end of June, resulting in a further advance of \$1 to \$5 per bale in price and sales of over 35,000 bales. Under ordinary circumstances sales and prices would have shown a considerable increase but for the sharp rise in silver during May and June, which not only curtailed business but checked the upward tendency of the market. In July the rising tendency in exchange gave place to a weaker tone, and simultaneous rumours of a short cotton crop in America encouraged dealers to reappear in the market in great force. Buying was now resumed with more or less vigour throughout July and the greater part of August, when exchange showed signs of an advance and a temporary depression was caused in the market, lasting throughout September. On the whole, however, the third quarter came to a close with a satisfactory experience, the gain in values amounting in some instances to \$5 per bale, over 40,000 bales changing hands, while prospects ahead appeared encouraging. October set in with a strong general enquiry consequent on the violent fluctuations in the American cotton, and about 22,000 bales changed hands, prices showing a further advance of \$1 to \$3 per bale. Business during the last two months has dwindled to a minimum, owing to almost prohibitory prices now ruling, and the year closes almost lifeless with a meagre stock of 14,000 bales to be carried forward. In the beginning of the year No. 10s were sold at \$109 and No. 20s at \$130. They are now quoted at \$126 and \$145, respectively; exchange on India fluctuating between Rs. 128 and Rs. 133 throughout the greater part of the year. Although sales during the year show no improvement over those of the previous twelve months, the trade as a whole, so far as Hongkong is concerned, has been remunerative. With cheap cotton, steady silver, and incessant rise of prices throughout the greater part of the year, more than covering prices have been obtained, and if invoice costs are any guide to results the profits are more or less considerable and commensurate with the extent and value of

the transactions. Our native dealers have not fared badly. Prices have been steadily rising throughout the greater part of the year and the country demand has been responsive. On June 30th, 1908, there were in all India 241 mills working and in course of construction, of which Bombay Island alone claimed 86, running 2,736 spindles and 35,967 looms, and employing 101,536 hands daily.

COTTON.

Receipts during the year amounted to 26,441 bales, including some fairly large contract parcels for the local and Tonkin mills purchased in India. Sales in the local market aggregate 2,910 bales as against 6,820 bales in 1908. Prices have ruled fairly steady throughout the greater part of the year, but at the close the violent fluctuations in the American cotton market and the high prices now ruling in India have almost checked importations, and the business for the coming year promises to be still smaller.

PIECO GOODS.

The year just closed has been one of the best the Pieco Goods dealers have enjoyed for many years. Although there have been no abnormal profits such as might accrue through speculation, still there has been a steady turnover at profitable rates of almost all classes of goods. The large orders placed towards the close of 1908 and in the spring of this year went with one or two exceptions, rapidly into consumption. The following figures showing the exports from the United Kingdom may prove of interest.

For the 12 months ending October, in millions of yards:

	1909	1908	1907	1906
Plain Cottons	... 105	51	65	76
Dyed	... 29	20	20	17
Printed	... 8	5	5	7

The most notable exception to the above remarks regarding clearances has been White Shirtings, which are still in heavy stock and have doubtless been over-shipped during the past year.

In the autumn a repetition of the orders placed the previous year seemed probable, but the abnormal rise in the price of cotton limited business so far as Fancies were concerned, and in staple piece goods practically killed it. Exchange having remained on a comparatively low level to some former years has added to the difficulty caused by the high prices of raw material, and until some change in either or both of these factors takes place there is a prospect of very dull times.

SUNDRIES.

Whilst business was very fair during the early part of the year the latter half has been rather dull. In many lines, such as hosiery, dealers overbought in 1908 with the result that stocks accumulated and are still heavy. The low exchange has had a very depressing effect, particularly on those articles more in the nature of luxuries than necessities. Failures, however, have been comparatively few, showing an absence of the speculative element which in many recent years has been so evident.

The advanced prices of so many raw materials, such as cotton, wool, and rubber, have naturally had an adverse effect on new business, and during the past few months few important orders have been placed.

SILK.

The year opened with little demand both from Europe and America, but holders being confident of higher rates preferred to carry stocks over the Chinese New Year rather than sell at low prices. The remaining stocks of the previous season having been estimated and the export of silk proving to be considerably larger than the valuations of the 1908 crop had led buyers to anticipate purchases in the first quarter of the year showed reluctance to operate, with the result that the market during that period ruled quiet and values went down \$30 to \$40 per picul. Prices, however, of extra grades, which were scarce and in good demand from Europe, held their own. There was more enquiry during the latter part of March and activity set in at the beginning of April, but quotations remained almost unchanged on account of the good prospects of the first crop. A slight movement in the American market towards the end of this month was of but short duration. Prices, which had strengthened somewhat conjointly with a rise in exchange, were, in view of the poor quality of the stock on hand, found too high by buyers. Quotations receded a little in May and again transactions became more lively.

News of a probable record crop in Japan and elsewhere suddenly made buyers cautious, and prices weakened about \$30 to \$40 per picul. In June the high prices which were paid in Japan and Europe for cocoons caused buyers to give more attention to Canton silk, and the market was particularly active during the second half of this month, rates advancing by \$3 to \$40. A good run of business was maintained in July, due chiefly to a keen demand for coarse sizes from Europe. Important contracts were booked for delivery during the following months. Stocks being much reduced, spinners were invited by the fair prospects of business to buy up cocoons in the country in spite of their dearness. A revival of the demand from America had been predicted long previously for August or September. However, time passed away, and expectations proved to be wrong.

The lowest point was reached in August, and from that time forward a gradual advance set in, which seems to indicate a healthy development of the home markets. This movement was easily followed here.

Prices are still somewhat below normal.

Reports from home speak of better tendency,

which is expected to find its expression in higher rates all round.

Prices compare as follows:

on the Continent, home markets were spoilt by bear sales which paralysed more legitimate business. A stronger tendency of prices on the Japanese market at the end of November, brought on by the covering of short sales there, had the same effect here, but activity did not last long. Nevertheless, a better feeling has ruled since; transactions have been fairly brisk during December both for Europe and America, and holders are confident in higher rates for the future. Sterling prices have not shown any large fluctuations of the course of the year. They never reached the level of the starting point in January. Native silk has been neglected this year owing to its poor winding, and as the dealers seem unable to remedy this defect, prospects of business in this class of silk look unfavourable. It is estimated that the total yield of the seven crops is about 37,500 bales, fixtures against 34,700 bales for 1908. Shipments for 1909 amount to 43,782 bales against 41,743 bales for 1908.

Actual stock is about 5,500 bales against 2,900 bales at the same date in 1908.

CASSIA.

Reports of a fair-sized crop caused the market to open this season at rather low rates, but, owing to speculation, prices were rapidly forced up during the month of June. Demand from home having quietened down during the months of July, August and September, and large shipments arriving from the Interior, values receded somewhat and the market closed on the weak side, stocks in the Interior being estimated at 10,000 to 15,000 piculs. This year's quality has been about the same as the previous season and still leaves much to be desired. Total exports of whole and broken cassia are estimated at about 60,000 piculs.

MATTING.

The matting business in 1909 has been anything but remunerative from a maker's point of view. Owing to the uncertainty which prevailed in the United States during the first half of the year as to what new rate of duty would result from the tariff revision, matting importers refrained from usual large forward contracts, drawing their immediate requirements from stocks available in America. Consequently, to keep the business going the manufacturers had to reduce their prices considerably, especially for Tungkuang matting, which during the latter part of the year reached an extremely low level, almost unprecedented. After the U.S. Congress had fixed a uniform rate of duty of 3*s* gold cents per yard for all qualities, a good demand sprang up for the superior 116 warp grade, for which considerable contracts, amounting to about 20,000 rolls were put through at advancing prices. Yet the total turnover for the year amounts to 380,000 rolls only, against about 500,000 rolls in previous years, and after the duty difficulty had been settled the season was too far advanced to allow of increasing actual engagements in China. The coming season will probably see much higher prices, as at the present low rates manufacturers are losing money heavily. The straw-crops were fairly good as regards quality, but owing to a typhoon having badly damaged the second crop during the months of September, October and November, there is at present a scarcity of fine straw suitable for high grades and consequently prices are rather high. It may be mentioned, too, that about 100,000 bundles of coarse straw were exported to Japan.

MATS AND CARPETS.

The market has been fairly active during the period under review and total settlements are estimated at about 30,000 rolls, mostly for Europe. France and England took about 60,000 rolls, whereas exports to the Netherlands alone amount to about 20,000 rolls, which means a considerable increase as compared with only a few years ago.

METALS.

Values during 1909 have with few exceptions ruled on a fairly low level, which brought about increased business. Consumption kept pace with the heavier arrivals, so that on the whole importers, as well as native dealers, have reason to be well satisfied with their transactions.

The lowest point was reached in August, and from that time forward a gradual advance set in, which seems to indicate a healthy development of the home markets. This movement was easily followed here.

Prices are still somewhat below normal. Reports from home speak of better tendency, which is expected to find its expression in higher rates all round.

Prices compare as follows:

	30/12/08	30/12/09
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Silver	0 0 22 <i>1/2</i>	0 0 24 <i>1/2</i>
Quicksilver	8 9 0	9 14 0
Mallard	6 0 0	6 5 0
Lead	14 2 6	14 7 6
Sperle	21 2 6	23 2 6
Copper	66 10 0	62 10 0
Yellow Metal	0 0 6 <i>1/2</i>	0 0 6 <i>1/2</i>

KEROSENE OIL AND PETROLEUM.

The market has been exceedingly steady in 1909 in comparison with past years, and the fluctuations in price have been comparatively few, due to the steady rate of exchange. Notwithstanding the general depression in other lines, consumption has increased by ten to fifteen per cent; and if conditions improve it is expected that 1910 will show a better record. The increase in consumption is certainly due to the efforts of the importers in placing their oil on sale at far distant interior points and in interesting merchants to carry stocks.

FLOUR.

During the year very little Australian flour has arrived in the market. Good prices in Australia and the demand in England are no doubt responsible, with the result that American flour at cheaper prices and lower freights has displaced Australian here. There has, however, been a bumper crop in Australia, and it is hoped that bring back the demand. Although consumption of silk piece goods was reported satisfactory

on the local market again, but, at present, prices are higher in Australia than people here will pay.

American flour still retains premier position on the local market, but there has been a decided decline in the year's imports into the Colony. In 1908, 4,026,000 bags were imported, a decline of 854,000 bags on the previous year, whereas the year just closed shows a fall of 11 in the trade of 916,000 bags, the total imports for 1909 being 3,470,000. This deplorable state of affairs is due to the fact that the Shanghai traders have captured the local market, and although during the year a large quantity of flour has been shipped to southern ports, the outlook for the trade in the coming year is by no means bright.

RICE.

The export of Saigon rice during the year showed a decided falling off on the previous year, and the market closed weak, with a downward tendency. Of the old crop, for which exorbitant prices are demanded, there is only between 3,000 and 4,000 tons left. The new crop, however, gives brighter prospects, for the early grain has already made its appearance in some districts, and is expected to come in freely during the present month. Some 50,000 tons have been settled for Europe, chiefly for February and April shipment, but Java buyers, after relieving the market of some 10,000 tons have declined to follow a small rise in price. The prices eased down considerably in order to counterbalance the effects of the daily rising exchange and the general want of demand and, as previously stated, the market closed on the weak side, stocks in the Interior being estimated at 10,000 to 15,000 piculs. This year's quality has been about the same as the previous season and still leaves much to be desired. Total exports of whole and broken cassia are estimated at about 60,000 piculs.

OPIUM.

Bengal Opium.—The Indian Government sold at auction in 1909 43,300 chests against 46,800 chests the previous year. Fluctuations have been very heavy, the lowest price touched being \$900 for Patna and the highest \$1,620. It is a matter to be regretted that the British Authorities have failed to keep the Chinese Government to the promises given by them not to place restriction in the way of the trade in foreign opium, in consideration of the definite steps taken by the British Government to reduce the export of the drug to China. The result is that the trade is periodically disorganized to the detriment of the British merchants who purchase the opium direct from the Government of India.

Malwa.—This description likewise participates in the annual reduction of 10 per cent. The lowest price for the new drug being \$1,47 and the highest \$1,400 per picul.

Fersau.—The quantity allowed into China during the year was 1,000 piculs. The price at the close of the year was \$1,225 per picul.

COAL.

There has been only very little change between this year and 1908 in the Coal Market, the price ruling slightly lower. Contracts made for 1910 show lower rates than those for 1909, and all the principal consumers have had all their requirements for the coming year provided for. The following is a general review for the year:

Japanese Coals.—About 925,000 tons arrived here during the year under review, this being about 75,000 tons more than the previous year. The Mita Bussan Kaisha, as in previous years, takes the lead, their importations amounting to about 500,000 tons, out of which 75,000 tons went to Canton. The Mitsi Bishi Goshi Kwaisha continue to rank second, their total arrivals during the year reaching 125,000 tons. The balance has come to different coal importers, the most important of whom are Messrs. Bradley & Co. and Messrs. Ataka & Co.

Cardiff Coals and Patent Fuel.—The quantity that reached the Colony aggregates about 49,000 tons, out of which the Admiralty had some 20,000 tons discharged here and some 15,000 tons passed through bound North. Several small arrivals amounting in all to 5,000 tons went into the hands of the local dealers. Some 12,000 tons passed through Hongkong bound for Vladivostock and/or Japan.

Australian Coals.—About 46,500 tons arrived during the year, all of which was for consumers. The demand for this coal locally has considerably fallen off. The strike as wired by Reuter in the latter part of the year did not at all affect this market. As per telegrams received during the month the strike has now ended.

Kaiping Coal.—During the year under review, the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., opened a branch office in this port and imported some 52,000 tons, out of which 21,000 tons went to Canton. Hongkong Coal.—There arrived about 85,000 tons, half of which was for Canton, the balance for local consumers.

Eduo Laut.—Five steamers with about 18,000 tons arrived during the year and found ready Chinese buyers.

Luban Coal.—Only one vessel with about 3,000 tons arrived during the year and the coal does not find ready buyers.

Sebatik Coal.—Three steamers with about 6,000 tons reached this port and the coal found ready buyers. These were used for trials and the report given seem favourable.

Dairui Coal.—Some 17,250 tons arrived during the second half of the year and most of these were used for trials.

Transactions for this country have since been only spasmodic and of little importance.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PEERS Codes: A.B.C.

6th Ed. Letters.

P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

E. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held TUESDAY, the 4th day of January, 1910, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Wong-nai-chong in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

[121] PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Site Realty No. Public Land Lot 100 Wong-nai-chong.	Locality	Boundary Measurements				Contents Square feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price.
		N.	S.	E.	W.			
60	60	35	35	2,100	10	310		

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

M. COLIN CUNNINGHAM SCOTT is admitted a Partner in our Firm from This Date.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIBRE,

Hongkong, China and Japan.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1910. [111]

NOTICE.

We have This Day Authorized Mr. G. BINDER to Sign our Firm.

FERD. BORNEMANN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1910. [112]

NOTICE.

We have Authorized Mr. HAKON A. SCHLUTER and Mr. WOLDEMAR WEDEKIND to Sign our Firm for Procuration.

REUTER BRÖCKELMANN & Co.

Hongkong, Canton, 1st January, 1910. [113]

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. AUGUST ZICKERMANN in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December.

Messrs. GUSTAV ENGEL and HANS TIEFENBACHER have been admitted partners from To-day.

WM. MEYERINK & Co.

1st January, 1910. [114]

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. C. KOCH in our Firm CEASED on his death, on the 12th of September last.

Mr. C. ROGGE having retired from our Firm, his Interest and Responsibility Ceased on the Same Date.

Mr. A. W. SNOWMAN having taken over the Business with all assets and liabilities, will continue same under the Same Style as from above Date.

LAMKE & ROGGE.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1910. [115]

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. C. F. BLACKHEAD in our Firm from This Date.

MAC'EWN, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1910. [117]

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ERNST OSCAR RUDOLPH VOLLBRECHT is admitted a Partner in our Firm from This Date.

MAC'EWN, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1910. [118]

NOTICE.

MR. ERNST VOLLBRECHT, having perished from his Employ, CEASES to Sign for Procuration from This Date.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1910. [118]

NOTICE.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS EXCEED £11,000,000.

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

RESERVES £1,002,772.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Companies, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

WM. MEYERINK & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1910. [119]

ANNUNCIO.

BIBLIOTHECA LUSITANA, amalgamada com a

BIBLIOTHECA PORTUGUEZA,

Fundada em 27 de junho de 1857.

ANNUNCIO.

NA Assembleia Geral que se verificou em 23 de dezembro de 1909, decidiram-se unanimemente que esta Biblioteca resumiu-se a sua denominação primitiva, e que a contará de janeiro de 1910, será conhecida como o nome da "BIBLIOTHECA PORTUGUEZA DE HONGKONG."

As contas da Biblioteca Lusitana serão liquidadas, e as dívidas cobradas, pela Biblioteca Portugueza.

Qualquer correspondência, ou outros comunicados, devem ser dirigidos ao Secretário.

O Presidente

JOAO CASTANHO DE CUNHA,

Hongkong, 1 de junho de 1910. [120]

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

VERA CRUZ & CO., Ltd.

Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 7th January, at NOON.

The Steamer has superior accommodation for passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified doctor.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN

(Occupying 24 Days).

Steamers leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea), Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan.

Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers.

Fare for round trip, \$120.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & Co., Ltd.

Agents:

Hongkong, 1st January, 1910. [122]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

IN Terms of GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION No. 804 of 17th December, 1909, the following days will be observed as BANK HOLIDAYS:—

SATURDAY, 1st January.

MONDAY, 3rd January.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1909. [1552]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

IN Terms of GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION No. 804 of 17th December, 1909, all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on the following days:—

SATURDAY, the 1st January.

MONDAY, the 3rd January.

By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary. Hongkong, 21st December, 1909. [1554]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that on and after the 3rd day of January, 1910, the Business known as YAU KEN (present owner KWOK CHI), of No. 30, Lyndhurst Terrace, together with the goodwill, will be taken over by HO HING CHEUNG, who will be responsible for any Debts or Loans of money contracted in connection with the said Business prior to that Date.

HO HING CHEUNG.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1909. [1579]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the Undersigned, A. W. PURNELL and C. S. PAGET, carrying on the Business of Architects and Civil Engineers at Canton in the Empire of China under the Style or Firm of PURNELL and PAGET, will on the 31st (thirty-first) day of December, 1909 (one thousand nine hundred and nine), be Dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to or owing by the Firm will be received and paid by the Undersigned C. S. PAGET, by whom the Business will in future be carried on.

Dated the 28th day of December, 1909.

ARTHUR WILLIAM PURNELL.

CHARLES SOUDERS PAGET.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1910. [1576]

WANTED.

BY Married Couple, per 1st February or 1st March, Four or Five-Roomed FURNISHED HOUSE or Bungalow, Rent Moderate, Bowen Road level preferred.

Replies, stating terms to— H. V. D.

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1909. [1574]

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On EVERY SUNDAY, THE S.S. "ON-LEE," WILL depart from PING ON WHARF, near Western New Market, at 9 A.M., returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

1ST CABIN (Single Fare) ... \$1.20

SALOON "80

2ND CLASS50

Children under 12 years Half Price.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1909. [1551]

FOR SALE.

A Quantity of NETTING for Tennis Courts, etc.

TABLE BILLIARD SETS, SLATE BEDS, from \$40.00.

CHINA EXPRESS CO., 3, Daddell Street. [40]

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN & CO., LTD., 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

MANUFACTURERS of the best quality of Hand-made Drawn Chinese Linen and Grass Cloth. All kinds of Silk of best quality, Canton Embroidery and Chinese Laces from the latest French Patterns.

Hongkong, 25th December, 1909. [1432]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

Die amtlichen Veröffentlichungen des Konsulats Pakhoi-Hoihow werden im Jahr 1910 durch den

"OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD"

und "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"

erfolgen.

KAISELICH DEUTSCHE KONSULAT.

Pakhoi, den 24. Dezember 1909. [1568]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

Die Bekanntmachung aus dem diesseitigen Handelsregister, sowie andere gesetzlich vorgeschriebene Veröffentlichungen werden im Jahr 1910 durch den

"OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD"

und "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"

erfolgen.

KAISELICH DEUTSCHE KONSULAT.

Swatow, den 15. Dezember 1909. [1537]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

Die amtlichen Bekanntmachungen des Kaiserlich Deutschen Konsulats in Canton werden während des Jahres 1910 im OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD der CANTON WEEKLY NEWS und nach Bedarf auch in der HONGKONG DAILY PRESS veröffentlicht werden.

KAISELICH DEUTSCHE KONSULAT.

Canton, den 15. Dezember 1909. [1544]

<p

In Consumption

"Suitable to the most delicate stomach."

Dear Sirs.—Some time since I became a victim of phthisis, and rapidly lost weight. When, however, on the advice of my doctor, I availed myself of Angier's Emulsion my health began to mend, and I quickly put on flesh. The Emulsion is suitable to the most delicate stomach; my digestion was never hindered nor my appetite lessened by its action. Its influence upon the pulmonary organs is most beneficial, while it certainly fortifies the system in a marked degree. I may say that no medicine have I taken been so efficacious. Unlike other emulsions, it does not offend the palate, its flavour is delicate, and I was able to take it with relish.

(Signed) J. S. SHERIDAN (Journalist).

Angier's Emulsion

(PETROLEUM WITH HYDROPHOSPHITES)

HEALING AND STRENGTHENING.

The most palatable of all emulsions and agreeing perfectly with delicate stomachs, Angier's Emulsion is unquestionably the best lung remedy for use in any climate. It not only heals and strengthens the lungs, but it keeps the digestive organs in a healthy condition and exerts a wonderfully invigorating influence upon the general health. It promotes appetite, aids digestion, builds up strength. Angier's Emulsion is unequalled for consumption and for all lung affections and wasting diseases. It is also invaluable in digestive and bowel disorders.

ANGIER CHEMICAL CO., LTD.,
88 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.



of all
Chemists.

NAPIER JOHNSTONES' "SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.



UNVARIED FOR
THE SAME TODAY AS
175.
150 YEARS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS. [46]

England is the Home
of Good Tailoring—
London the Fashion
Centre of the World.

AN IMPORTANT SAVING
Can be effected if you order your clothes from London.
JOHN J. M. BULT,
Cash Tailor,
140, Fenchurch St., London, Eng.
has a Special Department in his business for attending to the requirements of those abroad, where the same personal attention is given which has built up his reputation at home. He guarantees the best quality cloth—best styles also.

PRICES are as follows:

Frock Coat and Vest £3/-

Dress Suit (Silk) £2/-

Lounge Suit £2/-

Neck Tie £2/-

A choice of Tweeds, Flannels, Cheviots and Serge may be had. Kindly state which required—and the colour—when writing for pattern. Self-measurement is given which is given which has built up his reputation at home. He guarantees the best quality cloth—best styles also.

BEST BREFFRIES

but on the most approved lines from 35/-

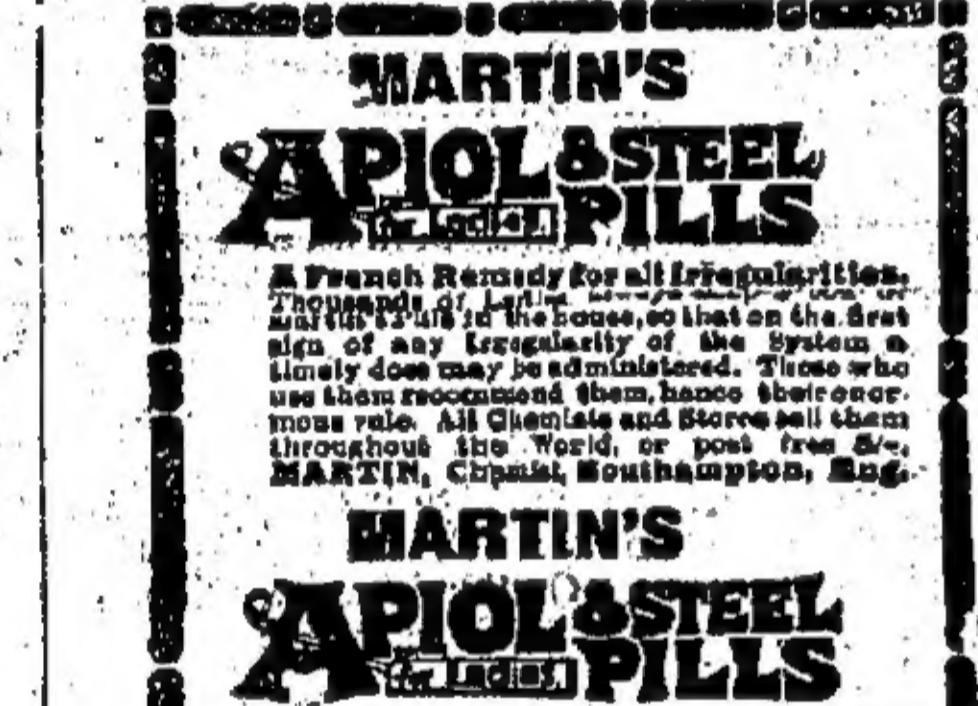
How to make Deaf Ears Hear

Being the story of the Ear Phone, an invisibly little telephone, for the Ear, the invention of Professor Edward Hoffmann (Author of "The Sense of Hearing").

Professor E. HOFFMANN,
Dept. 144 b
84 Duke Street, Mayfair, London, Eng.

He is wearing the Ear Phone. Can you detect it?

1037-3



A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

If you suffer from any disease due to an impure state of the Blood, from whatever cause arising, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famous British Remedy. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever; the reason of this being undoubtedly, because this wonderful remedy does what it Professes to do—it CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER
EVER DISCOVERED.

MANY KINDS OF SPECULATORS.

While Mr. Carnegie is a speculator of colossal type, we have others in closer touch with the actual stockmarkets, who declare that they never speculate, and are constantly prancing on the dangers and disasters of speculation. One of these is the man who says he "never speculates in stocks, but buys only what I can pay for," as he is really a sufferer almost as frequently as the man who buys on margin. He is generally a "sticker"—one who never lets go. He buys with confidence that he will not accept a generous profit if it is offered him, and he is still more tenacious when a loss is growing. His temperature will not admit of the possibility of an eventual loss, but the rule (with the exceptions) is that he will finally take his loss when it has reached its greatest proportions.—*The Cosmopolitan Financier.*

THOUSANDS OF WONDERFUL CURES HAVE BEEN EFFECTED BY IT.

THOUSANDS OF THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 45 Bridge Street, Roy. Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I had a severe attack for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Cl. H. G.' Blood Mixture."—June 31, 1903.

Sold at all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

[57]

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, SCURVY, RASHES, ECZEMA, SPOTS, BLOOD POISON, BLACKHEADS, ULCERS, SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES, SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Great and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warrants free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

THOUSANDS OF THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 45 Bridge Street, Roy. Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I had a severe attack for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Cl. H. G.' Blood Mixture."—June 31, 1903.

Sold at all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

[57]

Lightest Pump on the Market.

Weight 1 cwt. 6 b.p.

Can be carried by a few men through narrow streets, doorways, &c.

Sold in bottles everywhere.

Ask for Illustrated Prospectus No. 7381.

MERRYWEATHER'S

Light Portable "VALIANT."

The Ideal Fire Engine and Steam Pump for CHINA.

Lightest Pump on the Market.

Weight 1 cwt. 6 b.p.

Can be carried by a few men through narrow streets, doorways, &c.

Sold in bottles everywhere.

Ask for Illustrated Prospectus No. 7381.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS, 63, Long Acre, W.C.

Works—Greenwich, S.E., London.

1505-1

THE EFFECT OF SPECULATION.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in his recently published book, "Problems of To-day," preaches energetically against the practice of gambling in stocks. He sees the dangers of speculation in stocks. He sees the importance of avoiding the gambling instinct if one seeks real "success" and gives the instinct of individuals, who, carried away with the spirit of speculation, have wreaked fortunes in houses by attempting to get rich quick in the Stock Exchange madly.

Mr. Carnegie also shows, in the same pages, how vast fortunes, similar to his own, have been safely and legitimately made. He undertakes to demonstrate that a single man can, in this day and generation, accumulate a fortune of enormous proportions within a single lifetime, without in any way entering into the field of speculation or following the gambling instinct. While Mr. Carnegie does not dwell on the record and examples of his own career, they fit in perfectly with his theory. He is closing life with the record of having accumulated several hundred millions of dollars, and in achieving this remarkable success, he never bought or sold a single bond or share in any of the stock markets of the world, has never gambled in wheat or cotton, attended horse races and backed winners, or engaged in lottery operations; and, as if this were not enough, he has never cornered a market or fixed up an affair to do his friends down.

While Mr. Carnegie deprecates the mania for stock and all other speculation, and moves us with the stories of the blighted careers of those who have tried to get rich and failed, he does not seem to realize that the only essential difference between his own career and those of the men he condemns is that where he succeeded, they did not. He had a longer head than the others, saw clearer and further, was more lucky, may I say, and came out on top. The others essayed to do the same things he did, in degree, and failed. Had the tables been turned, and Carnegie failed, the finger of scorn might just as easily have pointed at him by some successful captain of industry, as a man who tried to get rich quick but could not.

The man who speculates in stocks in this or any other country and loses his money is not essentially different morally from the man who speculates and wins. And the speculator in stock on a small scale is not essentially different from the man who tries to take advantage of any other opportunity in which he thinks he sees a chance of gain. The acts in all cases are essentially alike, the difference of success or failure being result of judgment or intelligence. These latter are the only things which made Carnegie and other great captains of industry successful in phenomenal degrees, where thousands have been dismal failures.

A GREAT SPECULATION.

Mr. Carnegie may not be conscious of it, but he has been the greatest speculator of all time. Every page of his active life bristles with the speculative mania. He early foresees the opportunities of the Bessemer process and speculated on them to the limit; he reached out with others for control of ore and coal deposits and stalked his all on their possession; he built railroads to gain exclusive rights of way; he built steamship lines to get and open up the great ore deposits of Lake Superior; he so tied up the railroads that they were largely at his mercy, and he built broadly in other ways to reap the vast benefits which he expected would accrue in the next generation through the great expansion in population and consequent increase in consumption power of his products by the community. In doing all these things he was building for the future, as every speculator does, large or small, and getting himself in position to be able to "cash in," as the saying is, and take his profits. He latter he succeeded in doing in 1901, when he sold out his entire business interests to Mr. Morgan and his associates for a fabulous sum.

A CONCRETE EXAMPLE.

Now what essential difference is there between the forty-year coup of Mr. Carnegie's in the field of speculation, and the purchase of a few shares of Union Pacific stock by an individual speculator in 1899 on a ten-point margin (Carnegie worked on a far narrower margin at first) with the intention of holding the stock a long period for a rise? An intelligent stock speculator in 1899 would have bought Union Pacific at \$40 per share, because he believed he foresaw a wonderful future for the property in the growing up of the Western Country in population, industry, and wealth. And he would have made no mistake in doing this. The stock never again sold below \$20 per share, and the buyer would to-day have had an actual profit in each share so bought of \$160, four times the original cost. With a ten-point margin of £20 he could to-day have security worth about £400, or an approximate net profit of £200 on a total investment of £200. He would simply be doing on a small scale what Mr. Carnegie and others have done on a vast scale.

To mitigate or obviate these evils much may be done, and much ought to be done, by private enterprise to extend the area of production within the British Empire. But I entertain doubt whether private enterprise will be sufficient, and in my judgment, therefore, public enterprise should be supplemented by public aid.

In what precise shape public aid should be rendered must a matter for future consideration; but it may encourage the labours of the Cotton Growing Association of Manchester, in whose work I have long been interested, to know that so far as my friends and I are concerned the principle of public assistance is thus explicitly laid down.—Believe me, yours sincerely,

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon and Smyth in their weekly report dated 31st December state:—Notwithstanding the intervention of the Christmas holidays, and the closing of the Shanghai Stock Exchange from the 23rd inst. to the 4th prox., since the date of our last report, the market has been fairly active and rates have been maintained in most stocks. Exchange on London closed at 1/9 9/16 T/T and on Shanghai at 75.

Shares—Hongkong and Shanghai have fared well during the week, but at the close a rate has changed hands at the improved steady, 15/4 and 1,000, and the market closes rate. The latter a few small sellers at the latter rate. Reuter is £2 per quotation from London per share and with Nationals remain unchanged.

MANUFACTURING.—Unions have changed hands during the week, and at the close a rate has changed hands at the improved steady, 15/4 and 1,000, and the market closes rate. The latter a few small sellers at the latter rate. Reuter is £2 per quotation from London per share and with Nationals remain unchanged.

PIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong continues to be negotiated. Chinas are on offer at 116 without leading to business.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have found further buyers at 32, and close steady at the rate. Indochina continue in demand at quotations but sellers are scarce and we have no business to report. Other stocks under this heading call for no comments.

MINING.—We have no changes or business to report under this heading.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been placed during the week at 51 and 50, closing with buyers at the latter rate. Kowloon Wharves have found small buyers at 61. The Shanghai stock under this heading are unchanged and without any local business.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands continue steady at 102 with small sales. Humphreys have changed hands at 82 and Hotels at quotations. Others stocks under this heading remain unchanged and without business.

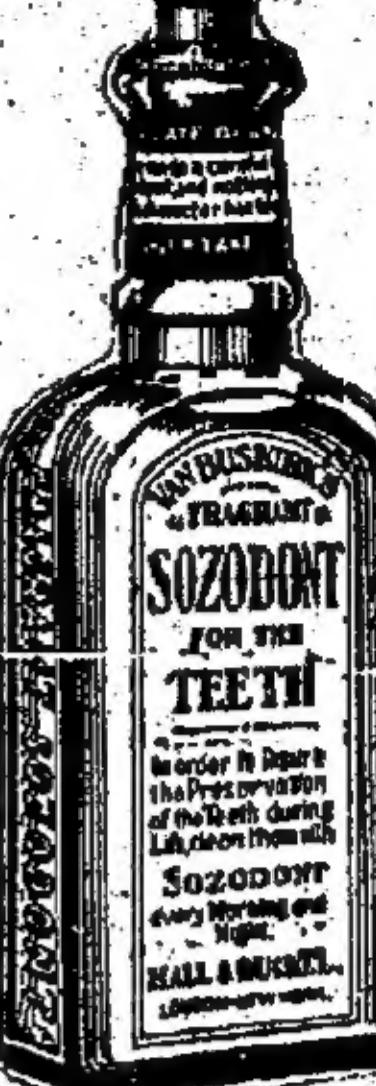
COTTON MILLS.—Hongkong are a little weaker with sales and sellers at 61. In the absence of advices from the North we make no changes in the Northern Mills.

RUBBERS.—The market has ruled very firm with a continual upward tendency, following the London and Straits Markets. Anglo-Malays have changed hands in fairly large lots at 14/6, 15/4, 15/6, 15/9, and at times of closing at 16/6. Ledbury has been in demand and sales at 50/ and 53/ have resulted. Castlefield after a period of inaction are now enquired for at 55/- after sales at 55/- and 56/6. Shelford have recovered to 35/- and Kuala Lumpur are wanted at the enhanced rate of £57.5. Balgowan have ruled rather with some small sellers in the Straits at 78. Highlands and Lowlands after a long period of inaction have again come into demand, and shares are wanted at 72/-.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borrows have declined to 12 with sellers and no sales to report. Cements have been placed at 74 and more shares are wanted at the rate. Union Waters have declined to 10 with sales, and Watson's close at 7 sellers. Other stocks under this heading call for no remarks.

SOZODONT.

Millions of people all over the world are using Sozodont, because of its genuine value as a cleanser, preserver and beautifier of the teeth. Invaluable to those who have good teeth and want to keep them so. Absolutely pure.



PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY

BY THE
MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

	TONS. REG.	
"PRINCESS ALICE"	10,911	- ON MARCH 23RD.
"KLEIST"	9,000	- ON APRIL 6TH.
"PRINZ LUDWIG"	9,630	- ON APRIL 20TH.

CALLING AT NAPLES; GENOA; ALGIERS; GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS.

Early Booking Recommended.
For Particulars, apply to

101]

MEL

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SUMATRA	About 1st Jan.	Freight and Passage.
CAPT. C. J. Benton		Jan.	
SHANGHAI	(DEVANHA	About 7th Jan.	Freight and Passage.
CAPT. H. Powell			
LONDON via USUAL PORTS	DELHI	Noon, 8th Jan.	See Special Advertisement.
OFC CALL	CAPT. G. W. Gordon, R.N.R.		
LONDON and ANTWERP	VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARESEILLES	SICILIA	About 12th Jan.
ANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARESEILLES	CAPT. C. H. Watkins, R.N.R.		Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 2nd Jan., D'light	
MANILA, CEBU and ILIJIO	"TEAN"	On 4th Jan., 3 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"SUNGKLIANG"	On 5th Jan., 4 P.M.	
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA	"LINAN"	On 6th Jan., 4 P.M.	
THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK-TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY	"CHANGSHA"	On 8th Jan., 4 P.M.	with Transhipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 9th Jan., D'light	
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 11th Jan., 3 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 13th Jan., 4 P.M.	DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LYNTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"			

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai every Tuesday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

MANILA CARNIVAL, 5TH to 14TH FEBRUARY.—S.S. "TEAN" will sail hence for Manila on 1st February and S.S. "TAMING" sails from Manila on 15th ibid for Hongkong.

Special Reduced return fare of \$50.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 O'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIBBS,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1910.

TELEPHONE 36.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIBBS,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1910.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & CHINWANTAO	"CHEONGSHING"	Tuesday, 4th Jan., Noon.	
SHANGHAI	"YATMING"	Tuesday, 4th Jan., 4 P.M.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"HEMSLEY"	Wednesday, 5th Jan., Noon.	
MANILA	"HOANGXING"	Friday, 7th Jan., 4 P.M.	
SH'HAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 14th Jan., 4 P.M.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTEANG"	Friday, 21st Jan., Noon.	
RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.		Saturday, 22nd Jan., Noon.	

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUTEANG," "NAMANG" and "FOOKHANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to

Junkan, Jeddah and Lahbab.

Telephone No. 216, Sal. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JAEDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1910.

[14]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS FOR LEAVING.

HAINAN,	Capt. Evans	SWATOW	SUNDAY, 2nd Jan., 1910.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW	TUESDAY, 4th Jan., 10 A.M., 1910.
"HATCHING"	Capt. W. C. Farnore	SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW	FRIDAY, 7th Jan., 10 A.M., 1910.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1909.

[9]

EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD., ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. GOTHEBORG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
MARESEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN, GOthenburg and BALTIc PORTS	"CANTON"	About 5th Jan., 1910.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"INDIEN"	On 17th Jan., "
COPENHAGEN and BALTIc PORTS	"INDIEN"	Middle of Feb., "

For Further Particulars apply to
MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1909.

[6]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.

STEAMERS	TONE	SAILING DATES
MARESEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	8,000	WED'DAY, 5th Jan., at Daylight.
KAMO MARU	9,000	WED'DAY, 19th Jan., at Daylight.
AKI MARU	7,000	WED'DAY, 2nd Feb., at Daylight.

STEAMERS	TONE	SAILING DATES
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE (INABA MARU leaving Hongkong 8th Jan., due Kobo 13th Jan., connects)	6,500	WED'DAY, 19th Jan., from YOKOHAMA.
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE (NIKKO MARU leaving Hongkong 19th Jan., due Kobo 25th & Yokohama 27th Jan., connects)	6,500	SATURDAY, 29th Jan., from KORE.

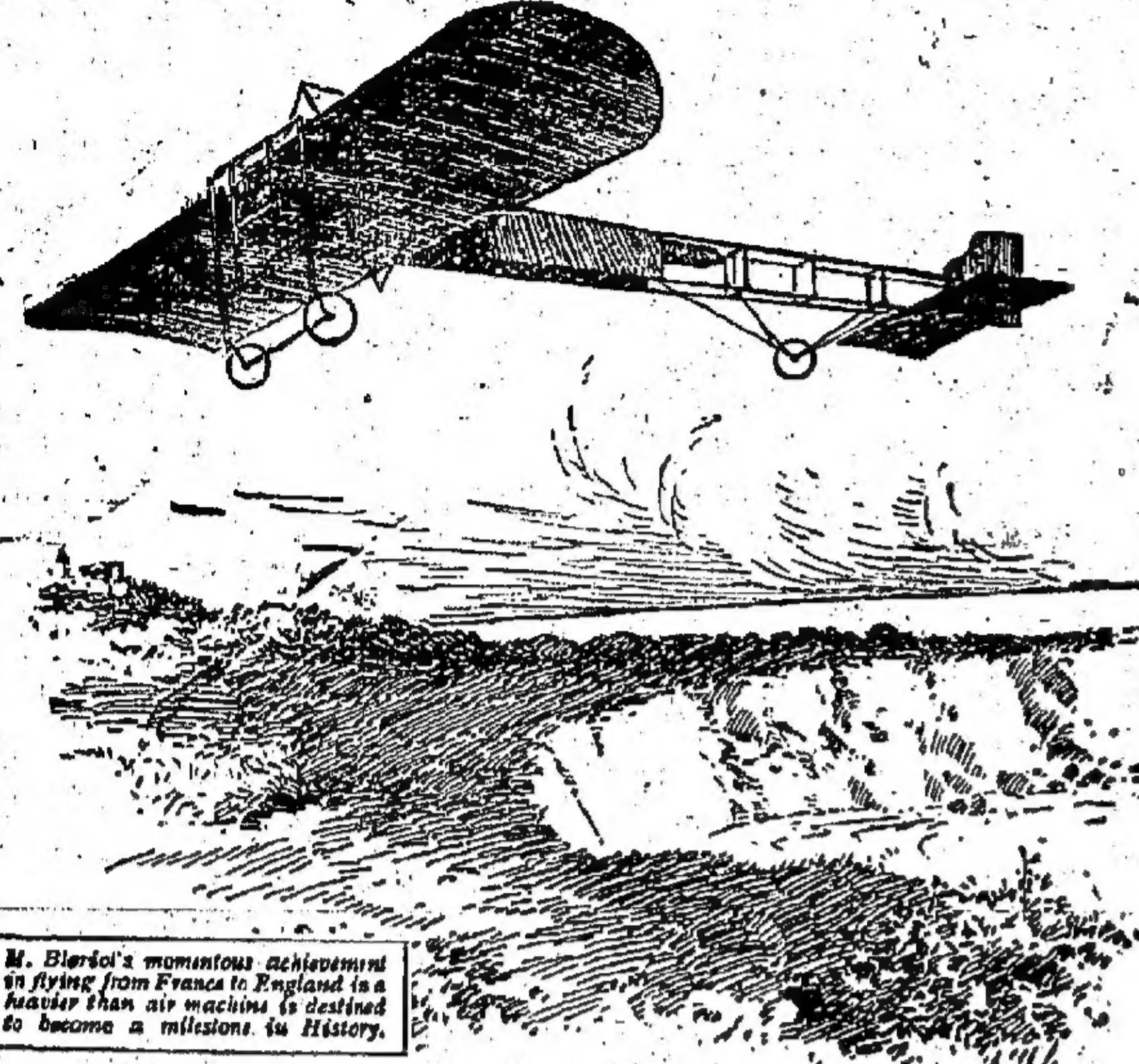
STEAMERS	TONE	SAILING DATES
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	5,000	FEIDAY, 21st Jan., at Noon.
NIKKO MARU	6,000	THURSDAY, 17th Feb., at Noon.

STEAMERS	TONE	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	4,500	TUESDAY, 4th January.
NIKKO MARU	6,000	FEIDAY, 14th Jan., at Noon.

STEAMERS	TONE	SAILING DATES
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	6,500	SATURDAY, 8th Jan., at Daylight.
OSAKA MARU	6,000	TUESDAY, 11th January.

STEAMERS	TONE	SAILING DATES
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	9,000	WED'DAY, 19th Jan., at Noon.
NIKKO MARU	6,000	WED'DAY, 19th Jan., at Noon.

The First Over-Channel Flight (Barques to Dover, July 25, 1909)



M. Bleriot's momentous achievement in flying from Calais to Dover is the first time that an air machine is destined to become a milestone in history.

Nerve Strain, Despondency, Exhaustion

All the world knows about the Great Channel Flight, but it is from M. Bleriot himself we learn how much his marvellous conquest of the air depended upon the nerve force and endurance created by Phosferine.

The great aviator confesses that the magnitude of his undertaking made him apprehensive and despondent, and only by re-inforcing his nerve power with Phosferine was he able to endure the great strain which resulted in such a brilliant triumph.

It is an established fact that the most brainy and daring men recognize success depends on man's own driving power—nerve energy, and M. Bleriot's tribute to the energizing efficacy of Phosferine was preceded by that of his countryman, M. Farman, the famous aeropilot, and thousands of distinguished people all over the world.

It is M. Bleriot's conviction that aerial flight is impossible without an abundance of nerve force to withstand the unseen risks, shock or effects of exposure, and his channel flight experience of the vitalising potency and permanent staying power of Phosferine has compelled his grateful appreciation.

Entirely Dispelled and Prevented.

M. Louis Bleriot, the first man to fly across the English Channel, writes:—"I have also found, as my colleague M. Henri Farman has, that a considerable amount of benefit is to be derived from the use of Phosferine as a nerve tonic."

During the long, hazardous training flights that have been necessary with my different machines, previous to arriving at the perfection that my latest machine has attained, and the consequent mishaps which must necessarily prevail, Phosferine has stood me in good stead.

For anyone, no matter what capacity, I can with confidence recommend Phosferine as a bracing nerve tonic and preventive against fatigue and a restorative for loss of vitality."—July 29, 1909.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Fatigues	Hæmorrhage
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria
and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.			

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands to the Royal Family, H.M. the Emperor of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, The Emperor of Austria, and the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World. Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England. Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/2d, 2/- and 4/- Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c. The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/2d size.

BY APPOINTMENT TO

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

BOVRIL

Tempt you to Eat and Feeds you.

Whether at home, at the office, in the restaurant, or in the theatre, a cup of Bovril is easily and quickly procured.

ALWAYS INSIST UPON BOVRIL,
AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

70-1

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young men, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DE VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

AGENTS: CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., HONGKONG.

IN MY LADY'S CHAMBER.

Englishwomen usually recognize that in order to have a good figure it is not enough merely to confine it within the narrow limits of a modern corset. We do not spend our time altogether in reclining in graceful positions or in standing still to be admired. Movement is even more important than repose. Walking, riding, playing golf are far more becoming to a really beautiful figure than repose, and in the ball-room every onlooker thinks admiringly.

When you do dance, I wish you
A wave of the sea, that you might ever do
Nothing but that.

But to walk, to ride, to swing a golf club, to dance as lightly as a wind-tossed wave are things impossible to any one who, like Mme. de Sevigne's charming daughter, is so much afraid of growing fat that she dare eat nothing for a whole day but the head of a woodcock grilled in a candle-flame. Perdita "danced feably" because she was a happy, hearty, country lass, who had plenty of good food and plenty of fresh air and exercise. It is natural for the young and vigorous to be slight and graceful, but as the decades pass a woman must be ready to take a little trouble if she wishes to keep her figure and her carriage unimpaired as far as may be. Semi-starvation and constant drags are a foolish mistake, but intelligent attention to diet and exercise will work wonders, and the present style of dress imperatively demands that in many cases wonders shall be worked.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR POCKETS.

We are not quite so severe as we were; the other day I even saw a velvet skirt made full all round in the fashion of the later 'eighties; still our outlines are for the most part kept severely flat, there is no fulness of any kind above the knees, and the soles of a pocket in which anything may be kept is still sternly denied to us by our tailors and dressmakers.

They always hated pockets, now they simply forbid them—if you want to put anything in them, that is to say: pockets as a mere adornment your tailor does occasionally give—but these are a mockery and a derision. It is hard to imagine why we submit to such tyranny as this, but "suffrage is the badge of all our tribe," and we are allowed a substitute that is sometimes quite efficient, in the shape of a little hand-bag. They are rather troublesome to carry, they are very easy to lose, and some of us have found it difficult now and then to distinguish our own from other people's. This difficulty, at least, is likely to be removed by the latest fashion in hand-bags. It is becoming the thing to have a piece of the same material as one's costume mounted upon a little metal top, generally silver. Bags of this kind are altogether pretty, convenient, and practical; they might be still further improved if some enterprising manufacturer would make metal tops into which bags of different kinds could easily be inserted. It is a long and expensive business to wait while a piece of each walking dress is sent to a workman to be fitted with a top, and at present it seems always necessary to send all the way to Paris. A piece of leather might be fixed in the metal top, projecting about half an inch or less, and provided with eyelet holes along its lower edge, to which any kind of bag could easily be fastened in such a way as completely to hide the leather; or a little rod might run along the inside of the metal bag-top, with tiny silver rings upon it to which the bag might be fastened; or the top might be provided with flexible teeth all along its lower edge, that could be pushed through the material and then folded back so as to hold the bag firmly in position. Any of these devices would make it easy for one's mail to slip into the bag-top a bag to match any costume that was going to be worn, as a bag would be made by the tailor or dressmaker, as a matter of course, as part of the costume.

INCISED TO ROME.

These things are not isolated phenomena, but facts which are extremely characteristic of the spirit of our youngest womenfolk. If they show a marked ambition to use their brains they are at the same time equally ready with their hands and arms, and among the lighter-hearted of the sex there is a strong disposition to tussle with boys of their own age and try feats of strength on lawn or sands. And the victory is not always to the virile half of humanity. The spectacle of a twentieth century Rosalind wrestling with Orlando, instead of having sights among a wilderness of boughs, is indeed a diverting, as well as significant, sign of her progression.

But M.—the modern girl is a little inclined to snub her boy contemporaries; she is all diplomacy, sympathy, and tact to those she would call the "right sort" of her own sex.

Envy, malice, and spite have no part in her breezy and tolerant outlook. It is notorious that the younger feminine generation admire each other—even to excess. They dwell on each other's good points, extol each other's beauty, and are loyal to each other in a way the Victorian girl could not have conceived. They have grasped the elemental truth that union is strength, and the solidarity of women is now a fact which no one can afford to ignore.

Young girls of to-day have something of the same spirit of mutual admiration and easy good-fellowship as the officers of a crack cavalry regiment.

THE WANING POPULARITY OF COLOURS.

At present the most useful material in which to have a bag of this kind made is without doubt black velvet. Black velvet, especially when trimmed with fur, is a favourite material for costumes of all kinds, and it is also very much used for trimming costumes made of other materials.

A beautiful evening dress that I saw the other day had triangular pieces of black velvet pretending to hide openings both back and front that did not exist; the real openings being completely disguised by the folds of the beautiful black lace that was draped over the black satin. A band of velvet like a sort of half-sash went across the front just below the knees, and below it the skirt flouted out into considerable fulness.

It is true that black is very generally becoming; many women never look so well in anything else; but in an ordinary ball-room, unless you have pink coats, kilts, or uniforms, the magenta colouring of all the men is quite enough to subdue the general effect, and it seems a pity that the dresses of the women should tend towards a sombre uniformity.

There is, however, generally some little touch of colour about a black evening dress, some bright-coloured lining allowed to show here and there, or some exquisite shades in the embroidery that nearly always add to the effect.

It is the thing at present for the heads of the shoes to match this touch of relieving colour, and the effect is very pretty.

EVANESCIATION.

Moreover, two novelists of the first rank,

Mr. H. G. Wells and Mr. Maurice Hewlett, have simultaneously discovered that the latest feminine product is, above all, determined to exercise the right of choice in marriage, which has so long been debarréed her owing to her economical dependence on man. Mr. Wells has been blamed in reactionary journals for having depicted a young lady as acting in precisely the same way in which George Eliot acted in the most snug period of the Victorian era, but if Aunt Veronica sends her cap flying over the mill, leaving a faithful and gentle lover disconsolate, so also does the more spiritualized Sancha of Mr. Maurice Hewlett's "Open Country." Both girls leave prosperous middle-class homes and try to earn—with scant success—their own livings, and both throw over legitimate adherents for the overwhelming attraction of an illicit love. These feminine vagaries may not be edifying, and are, indeed, from many aspects deplorable, but it is significant of a changing society that two masculine writers, and not feminine writers, have voiced the determination of the modern girl to choose a husband, instead of being handed over or sold to one. If these manifestations of feminine independence are somewhat horrifying to a complacent society, we must remember that though outwardly placid, that society is stirred profoundly, and that strange phenomena are seen on the surface when waters are churned up from below.

The English girl—old or new—is generally the possessor of good health and good looks, and with these elements of success in life she is well equipped to attain it. Thus, as she is strong, so will she be muscular. In spite of her gigantic stature and powerful muscles, we may indefinitely count on her never laying her hand upon a man save in kindness, and that her sense of humour is keen.

Her sense of humour is keen, and her tact will prevent her masculine contemporaries feeling too keenly the physical and mental equality with herself to which they seem doomed.

CALLING COSTUMES.

For afternoon dresses lace and embroidery are still very much worn as trimmings.

Sometimes cream or white lace is inserted round the neck, and then the rest of the costume is trimmed with lace of gold, silver, or steel that reproduces exactly the same pattern.

There is still a passion for everything that glitters, and dresses are occasionally so thickly covered with jet beads that their wearers are quite weighed down by their burden.

Sometimes two kinds of fur are used together, the one as a trimming to the other; but in the ordinary way care must be taken not to use different kinds of fur for different parts of the costume—Hats, muff, stole, edging, all must correspond. For instance, a skirt stole may be bordered with ermine, and a skirt stole must not be worn with an ermine hat.

I came across a walking costume the other day that had a very quaint effect. A long straight-cut black velvet coat, with a ornate fichu, cuffs, and lining, was worn with a large hat of black felt, white gloves, and a blue broad-brimmed cloak tied with the now broad ribbon lace that make a large and handsome bow. The result of the whole was a suggestion of a priest's

costume, infinitely becoming to the charming wearer.

White gloves are said to be going out, but they will die hard—they are very convenient; carefully washed in water that is only just warm they will look like new for a surprisingly long time.—From *The Times*.

THE NEW GIRLS,

[BY ELLA HEWORTH DIXON.]

The modern girl, with all her amazing mental and physical developments, occupies in these islands, in virtue of her numbers, the front row of the young generation which is loudly knocking at the door. To the timid reactionary, who sees in every change a social catastrophe, the most disgusting characteristic of this young creature is that she is physically as big as and sometimes bigger than her brother. These pessimists may be heard quoting portentous examples from natural history such as that of certain independent lady insects who made short work of the more diminutive males by eating them, or more prudently hanging them up in their winter larder for future consumption.

QUOTE FRIENDLY.

It is needless, however, to distress ourselves with dismal prophecies of this kind, for the modern girl, though extraordinarily muscular and vigorous, shows no hostility towards her boy friends. Indeed, she generally adopts a genial and tolerant attitude towards them until her matron affections are definitely engaged, when she has a short fit of hero-worship, which is finally extinguished by marriage. For those specimens of the modern young person whom we have been privileged to see turned into wives have far too keen a sense of humour to take the Mitisca view of their husbands or of the married state.

Before marriage, her most salient characteristic is her determination to be "officer." So much has she absorbed of the *Zeilgeist* that she would not tolerate for moment the slipshod training, the amateur methods, of the Victorian daughter. Whatever she sets hand to she does thoroughly. In whatever direction her tastes incline she will tread the thorny path that leads to perfection. It may be painting or gardening, bridge or surgery, politics or polite conversation; to all these things she brings an enthusiasm and a power of concentration which are not always to be seen among her young masculine contemporaries. I know a peerless young beauty who can mend a table or chair with a neatness and dexterity which would put to shame a British carpenter—if that skilled artisan were not notoriously incapable of any such manifestation of modesty. I have seen an ingénue, not long out of the schoolroom, rise in a Mayfair drawing-room and make a creditable speech in favour of woman's franchise, and have beheld a youthful lady at the Horse Show roasting a four-in-hand with the coolness of a professional whip.

INCIDENTAL TO ROME.

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EMANCIPATION.

Critics are heard protesting that she is self-assertive, arrogant, brusque, and wanting in a word, in those social graces, those snappy amenities which keep a somewhat hypocritical society running easily on its wheels. Others—notably so keen an observer as Mr. Max Beerbohm—declare that in deportment she is altogether deficient, that she "flops" into chairs, bangs out of rooms, and has none of the drollery proper to her age and sex.

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